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(71)Applicant: NICHIA CHEM IND LTD

(72)Inventor: YAMADA MOTOKAZU

SENOO MASAYUKI NAKAMURA SHUJI

## (54) FORMATION OF ELECTRODE OF GALLIUM NITRIDE-BASED COMPOUND SEMICONDUCTOR

### (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide the formation method, of an electrode, wherein the n-type layer and the p-type layer of a p-n junction-type gallium nitride-based compound semiconductor as well as an ohmic contact are obtained in order to enhance the light-emitting output and the light-emitting efficiency of a light-emitting element which utilizes the gallium nitride-bas d compound semiconductor.

CONSTITUTION: An alloy which contains chromium and/or nickel or the metals are applied to an n-type gallium nitride-bas d compound semiconductor at an electron carrier concentration of 1 × 1017/cm3 or higher or to a p-type gallium nitride-based compound semiconductor at an electron carrier concentration of 1 × 1015/cm3 or higher, and an annealing operation is then performed.

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The electrode formation method of the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor characterized by carrying out annealing after adhering the alloy which contains chromium and/or nickel in n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of 1x1017/of three or more electronic carrier concentration cm, or p type gallium-nitride system compound s miconductor of 1x1015/of three or more electron hole carrier concentration cm, or this metal.

[Claim 2] The aforementioned appealing temperature is the electrode formation method of the gallium-nitride system

[Claim 2] The aforementioned annealing temperature is the electrode formation method of the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor according to claim 1 characterized by being 400 degrees C or more.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[D tailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the electrode formation method of a gallium-nitride system compound s miconductor expressed with general formula InXAIYGa1-X-YN (0<=X<1, 0<=Y<1), and relates to the formation method of an I ctrode that n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and ohmic contact are obtained especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since, as for [InXAIYGa1-X-YN (0<=X<1, 0<=Y<1)], it has a direct transition and a band gap changes to 1.95eV - 6eV, as for gallium-nitride system compound semiconductors, such as GaN, GaAlN, InGaN, and InAlGaN, promising \*\* of light emitting diode, the laser diode, etc. is carried out as a material of a light emitting device. When this material dopes n type dopants, such as a state of a non dope, or Si, germanium, it is known that n type property is shown. On the other hand, about p type property, the technology which uses as p type the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor which recently doped p type dopant is developed, and p type gallium-nitride system compound s miconductor can be realized now. (For example, JP,2-257679,A, JP,3-218325,A)

[0003] If p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor becomes realizable as described above, a p-n junction type light emitting device with a high radiant power output will be called for. When it considers as a p-n junction type light emitting device, it is indispensable that the electrode formed in n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p typ gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor is carrying out ohmic contact with those gallium-nitride system compound semiconductors. However, the actual condition is that the electrode material which the physical properties of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor are not often yet solved, but ohmic contact can obtain is not yet known. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Therefore, this invention is accomplished in view of such a situation, and the place made into the purpose is to offer the formation method of an electrode that n type layer of a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type layer, and ohmic contact are obtained, in order to raise the radiant power output of the light emitting device using the p-n junction type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and luminous efficiency.

[0005]

[M ans for Solving the Problem] After the electrode formation method of this invention adheres the alloy which contains chromium and/or nickel in n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of 1x1017/of three or more electronic carrier concentration cm, or p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor of 1x1015/of three or more electron hole carrier concentration cm, or this metal, it is characterized by carrying out annealing.

[0006] In the electrode formation method of this invention, the electronic carrier concentration of n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor in which especially an important thing forms an electrode is needing three or more 1x1017-/cm. If there is less the concentration than 1x1017-/cm3, n type layer and good ohmic contact will not be obtained. Moreover, similarly the electron hole carrier concentration of p type gallium-nitride system compound s miconductor which forms an electrode is needed three or more 1x1015-/cm. If fewer than 1x1015-/cm3, same p type lay r and the same good ohmic contact will not be obtained.

[0007] Next, it is necessary to use the electrode material adhering to n type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor and p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor as the alloy containing chromium and/or nick I, or its metal, as a concrete metal — Cr and each nickel — a kind of metal chosen from Au, Pt, Mo, Ti, In, and Ga as ind pend nce and an alloy, an alloy with Cr, an alloy with nickel, or a Cr-nickel alloy can be used at least, and Cr, nickel independence or a Cr-nickel alloy, a Cr-Au alloy, and a nickel-Au alloy are especially desirable Although not limited, it is so desirable that especially the content of Cr of an alloy and nickel has much Cr and nickel.

[0008] In order to make the above-mentioned electrode material adhere to a gallium-nitride system compound s miconductor, a vacuum deposition can be used preferably and the metal and metal simple substance which were alloyed b for hand can be made to adhere as a vacuum evaporationo material.

[0009] Ohmic contact of the above-mentioned electrode material can be carried out by performing annealing in order to familiarize an electrode material and a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and carrying out at the temperatur of 400 degrees C or more preferably. Moreover, by carrying out in nitrogen atmosphere preferably, annealing can prevent the nitrogen in a gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor decomposing and going away, and can maintain crystallinity. Although especially the upper limit of annealing temperature is not limited, it is desirable to usually carry out below 1100 degrees C. It is because it is in the inclination which a gallium-nitride system compound s miconductor tends to decompose as mentioned above when it exceeds 1100 degrees C. Moreover, by performing annealing above 400 d grees C, the resistivity of p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor falls, and p type gallium-nitrid system compound semiconductor can obtain more desirable p type, after adh ring an electrode material by width of face of 20 micrometers or less.

[0010]
[Function] After <u>drawing 1</u> adheres and carri s out annealing of the electrode which becomes the Si dope n type GaN layer http://www4.ipdl.jpo.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ jje

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from which electronic carrier conc ntration diff rs, resp ctively from a Cr-nickel alloy for 15 minutes at 500 degre s C, it is drawing comparing and showing the result which measured the each Cr-nick I inter-electrode current-potential property, and investigated the ohmic contact to an n typ GaN layer and an electrod . A is an n typ GaN layer in which 1x1018/cm3 and C have cm3, and, as for 2x1019/cm3 and B, 1x1017/D has the lectronic carrier concentration of 6x1016-/cm3. By th in type GaN layer with high lectronic carri ir concentration, although ohmic contact is obtained easily and ohmic contact is still obtained in 1x1017-/cm3, in 6x1016-/cm3, completely, voltage and current are not in a straight-line relation, and it turns out that ohmic contact has not be in carried out, so that it may und irstand, wen if it compar is A-D. [0011] Moreover, aft in drawing 2 adheres and similarly carries out annialing of the ill ctrode which bilicomes the Mg dope p typ GaN lay r from which electron hol carrier concentration differs, r sp ctively from a Cr-nickel alloy for 15 minutes at 500 d grees C, it is drawing comparing and showing the result which measured the ach Cr-nickel inter- I ctrode currentpot ntial property, and investigated the ohmic contact to a p type GaN layer and an electrode. E is a p type GaN layer in which 1x1016/cm3 and G have cm3, and, as for 1x1017/cm3 and F, 1x1015/H has the electron hole carrier concentration of 5x1014-/cm3. If this drawing has the threshold value of ohmic contact in the 1x1015/cm3 of electron hole carrier conc ntration neighborhood similarly and is less than it, it is shown that it is difficult to obtain ohmic contact. [0012] Furthermore, when annealing of the temperature is changed and carried out for 15 minutes after <u>drawing 3</u> adhered the nickel-Cr alloy to the Mg dope p type GaN layer of 4x1016/of electron hole carrier concentration cm 3, it is drawing in which comparing the relation of the current-potential property of the p type GaN layer by the annealing temperature, and an I ctrode, respectively, and showing it. 200 degrees C and K show 300 degrees C, and, as for I, before annealing and J show the annealing temperature of 400 degrees C, as for L. Although I-L is drawing showing ohmic contact in annealing temperature and a p type GaN layer, it turns out that the contact resistance of a p type GaN layer and an electrode decreas s with annealing temperature, and an inclination becomes large, and current value increases in proportion to voltage, and ohmic contact is obtained. Therefore, desirable annealing temperature is 400 degrees C or more.

[Example] The buffer layer which consists of GaN on silicon on sapphire grows up the GaN layer of a non dope by 2-micromet r thickness on it with about 200A using the [example 1] MOCVD method, and the 0.2-micrometer Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer which doped Mg on the GaN layer is grown up. A substrate is put into annealing equipment after Mg dope Ga0.9aluminum0.1 N layer growth, and annealing is carried out for 10 minutes at 700 degrees C among nitrogen atmosphere, and Mg dope Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer is further formed into low resistance, and it considers as p type. This Mg dope p mold Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer electron hole carrier concentration was 1x1017-/cm3 as a result of hole measurement.

[0014] Next, after depositing a nickel-Au alloy on the aforementioned p type Ga0.9aluminum0.1 N layer front face, similarly a substrate is put into annealing equipment and annealing is performed for 10 minutes at 500 degrees C among nitrogen atmosph re. When the inter-electrode current-potential property was measured after the annealing end and the ohmic contact to p mold Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer and an electrode was investigated, it was checked that <u>drawing 2</u> and the same straight line as E are obtained, and ohmic contact is obtained.

[0015] In the [example 2] example 1, when the electrode material which carries out vacuum evaporationo to p mold Ga0.9aluminum0.1N layer was used as the Cr-Au alloy, and also the electrode was formed similarly and the current-pot ntial property was measured, similarly, <u>drawing 2</u> and the same straight line as E were obtained, and ohmic contact was ch ck d.

[0016] On the non dope GaN layer of the [example 3] example 1, after growing up the 0.2-micrometer n mold In0.1Ga0.9N lay r which doped Si, on it, the vacuum evaporation of the alloy of nickel is carried out, and an electrode is adhered. In addition, this Si dope In0.1Ga0.9N layer electronic carrier concentration was 2x1019-/cm3. After carrying out annealing like an example 1, when the inter-electrode current-potential property was measured and the ohmic contact to Si dope n mold In0.1Ga0.9N layer and an electrode was investigated, drawing 1 and the same straight line as A were obtained, and ohmic contact was checked by the back.

[0017] In the [example 4] example 3, the amount of Si dopes in Si dope n type In0.1Ga0.9 N layers was changed, the electronic carrier concentration was set to 1x1018-/cm3, and also nickel electrode was formed similarly, when the current-potential property was measured, <u>drawing 1</u> and the same straight line as B were obtained, and ohmic contact was checked.

### [0018]

[Eff ct of the Invention] In case according to the method of this invention the laminating of the gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor is carried out and light emitting devices, such as light emitting diode of p-n junction and laser diode, are created since the ohmic contact to n type and a p type gallium-nitride system compound semiconductor, and an 1 ctrode is obtained as explained above, the forward voltage of the light emitting device can be lowered, luminous ffici ncy can be raised, and the utility value on industry is great.

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### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing comparing and showing the relation of the current-potential property of the n type GaN layer and electrode from which electronic carrier concentration differs.

[Drawing 2] Drawing comparing and showing the relation of the current-potential property of the Mg dope p type GaN layer and lectrode from which electron hole carrier concentration differs.

[Drawing 3] Drawing comparing and showing the relation of the current-potential property of the p type GaN layer and el ctrode by annealing temperature.

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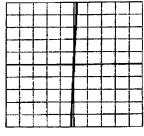
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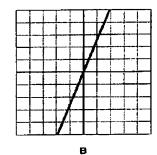
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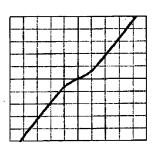
### **DRAWINGS**

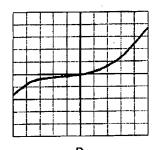
[Drawing 1] X: 0, 5 V/div

Y: 0. 2 m A / d I v



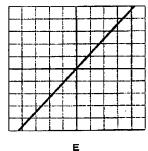


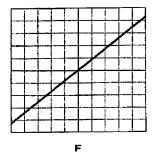


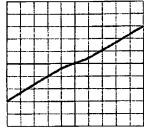


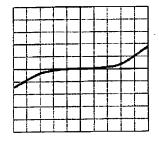
[Drawing 2] x: 0.5

0.2mA/



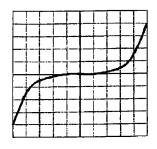


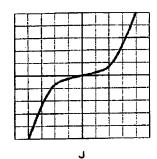


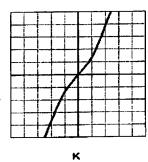


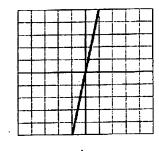
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[Drawing 3]









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(71)出願人 000226057

日亜化学工業株式会社

徳島県阿南市上中町岡491番地100

(72)発明者 山田 元量

徳島県阿南市上中町岡491番地100 日亜化

学工業株式会社内

(72) 発明者 妹尾 雅之

徳島県阿南市上中町岡491番地100 日亜化

学工業株式会社内

(72) 発明者 中村 修二

徳島県阿南市上中町岡491番地100 日亜化

学工業株式会社内

(54) 【発明の名称】窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法

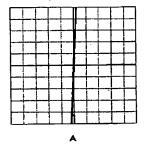
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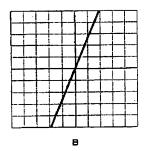
【目的】 p-n接合型の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体 を利用した発光素子の発光出力、発光効率を向上させる ための窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体のn型層、およびp 型層とオーミック接触が得られる電極の形成方法を提供 する。

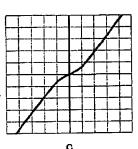
【構成】 電子キャリア濃度 1 × 1 0 <sup>17</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup>以上の n 型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、または電子キャリア濃 度1×10<sup>15</sup>/cm³以上のp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半 導体に、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、ま たは該金属を付着した後、アニーリングする。

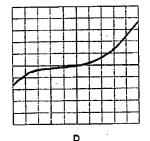
X: 0, 5 V/div

y: 0, 2mA/div









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### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電子キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{17}$ /cm³以上のn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、または正孔キャリア濃度 $1 \times 10^{15}$ /cm³以上のp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、または該金属を付着した後、アニーリングすることを特徴とする窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法。

【請求項2】 前記アニーリング温度は400℃以上であることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の窒化ガリウム系 10化合物半導体の電極形成方法。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は一般式InxAlxGa1-x-xN( $0 \le X < 1$ 、 $0 \le Y < 1$ )で表される窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電極形成方法に係り、特にn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、およびp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体とオーミック接触が得られる電極の形成方法に関する。

### [0002]

【従来の技術】 GaN、 GaAIN、 InGaN、 InAIGaN 等の変化ガリウム系化合物半導体は  $\{InxA1 vGa_{1-x-v}N\ (0 \le X < 1\ 0 \le Y < 1)\}$  は直接遷移を有し、バンドギャップが I .  $95 eV \sim 6 eV$  まで変化するため、発光ダイオード、レーザダイオード等、発光素子の材料として有望視されている。この材料はノンドープの状態、またはSi 、Ge 等の n型ドーパントをドープすることにより n 型特性を示すことが知られている。一方、p 型特性に関しては、最近になってp 型ドーパントをドープした窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体が実現できるようになってきた。(例えば、特開平 2 257679 号公報、特開平 3-218325 号公報)

【0003】前記したようにp型窒化ガリウム系化合物 半導体が実現可能となると、発光出力の高いp-n接合型の発光素子が求められる。p-n接合型の発光素子と した場合、n型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、およびp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に形成される電極が、それらの窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体とオーミック接触し 40ていることが必要不可欠である。しかしながら、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の物性は、未だよく解明されておらず、オーミック接触が得ることのできる電極材料は未だ知られていないのが実状である。

### [0.004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そのため、本発明はこのような事情を鑑み成されたものであり、その目的とするところは、p-n接合型の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体を利用した発光素子の発光出力、発光効率を向上させるため、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体のn型層、および 50

p型層とオーミック接触が得られる電極の形成方法を提供することにある。

### $\{0005\}$

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の電極形成方法は、電子キャリア濃度 1 × 1 0 <sup>17</sup>/cm³以上の n 型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、または正孔キャリア濃度 1 × 1 0 <sup>15</sup>/cm³以上の p 型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、または該金属を付着した後、アニーリングすることを特徴とする。

【0006】本発明の電極形成方法において、特に重要なことは、電極を形成するn型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の電子キャリア濃度は $1\times10^{17}/\mathrm{cm}^3$ 以上必要とすることである。その濃度が $1\times10^{17}/\mathrm{cm}^3$ より少ないと、n型層と良好なオーミック接触が得られない。また同じく、電極を形成するp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の正孔キャリア濃度は $1\times10^{16}/\mathrm{cm}^3$ 以上必要とする。 $1\times10^{16}/\mathrm{cm}^3$ よりも少ないと同じくp型層と良好なオーミック接触が得られない。

【0007】次に、n型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体、およびp型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に付着する電極材料は、クロムおよび/またはニッケルを含む合金、またはその金属にする必要がある。具体的な金属としてはCr、Niそれぞれ単独、合金としてはAu、Pt、Mo、Ti、In、Gaより選択された少なくとも一種の金属と、Crとの合金、またはNiとの合金、あるいはCr-Ni合金を使用することができ、特にCr、Ni単独、またはCr-Ni合金、Cr、Niの含有率は特に限定しないが、Cr、Niが多いほど好ましい。

【0008】上記電極材料を窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体に付着させるには、蒸着法を好ましく用いることができ、予め合金化しておいた金属、金属単体を蒸着材料として付着させることができる。

【0009】アニーリングは電極材料と窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体とをなじませるために行い、好ましく400℃以上の温度で行うことにより、上記電極材料をオーミック接触させることができる。またアニーリングは好ましく窒素雰囲気中で行うことにより、窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体中の窒素が分解して出て行くのを防ぐことができ、結晶性を保つことができる。アニーリング温度の上限は特に限定しないが、通常1100℃以下で行うことが好ましい。1100℃を超えると前記のように窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体が分解しやすい傾向にあるからである。また、p型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体は、幅20μm以下で電極材料を付着した後、400℃以上でアニーリングを行うことにより、p型窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体の抵抗率が下がり、より好ましいp型を得ることができる。

[0010]

【作用】図1は、それぞれ電子キャリア濃度の異なるS iドープn型GaN層にCr-Ni合金よりなる電極を 付着して、500℃で15分間アニーリングした後、そ れぞれのCr-Ni電極間の電流電圧特性を測定して、 n型GaN層と電極とのオーミック接触を調べた結果を 比較して示す図である。Aは2×10<sup>19</sup>/cm³、Bは1  $\times 10^{18}$  / cm<sup>3</sup>, Ctl 1 × 10<sup>17</sup> / cm<sup>3</sup>, Dtl 6 × 10<sup>16</sup> /cm3の電子キャリア濃度を有するn型GaN層であ る。A~Dを比較してもわかるように、電子キャリア濃 度が高いn型GaN層では容易にオーミック接触が得ら 10 れ、オーミック接触が得られていることが確認された。 れ、 $1 \times 10^{17} / \text{cm}^3$ ではまだオーミック接触が得られ ているが、 $6 \times 10^{16}$  cm³ では完全に電圧と電流とが 直線関係になく、オーミック接触していないことがわか る。

【0011】また、図2は、それぞれ正孔キャリア濃度 の異なるMgドープp型GaN層にCr-Ni合金より なる電極を付着して、同じく500℃で15分間アニー リングした後、それぞれのCr-Ni電極間の電流電圧 特性を測定して、p型GaN層と電極とのオーミック接 触を調べた結果を比較して示す図である。Eは1×10 20  $^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ , Ftd1×10 $^{16}/\text{cm}^3$ , Gtd1×10 $^{16}/\text{c}$ m<sup>3</sup>、Hは5×10<sup>14</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup>の正孔キャリア濃度を有する p型GaN層である。この図も同様に正孔キャリア濃度 1×10<sup>15</sup>/cm³付近にオーミック接触の限界値があ り、それを下回るとオーミック接触を得ることが困難で あることを示している。

【0012】さらに図3は、正孔キャリア濃度4×10 16/cm3のMgドープp型GaN層にNi-Cr合金を 付着した後、温度を変えて15分間アニーリングした場 合に、そのアニーリング温度によるp型GaN層と、電 30 極との電流電圧特性の関係をそれぞれ比較して示す図で ある。 I はアニーリング前、 J は 2 0 0 ℃、 K は 3 0 0 ℃、Lは400℃のアニーリング温度を示している。 I ~Lはアニーリング温度とp型GaN層とのオーミック 接触を示す図であるが、アニーリング温度によりp型G a N層と電極との接触抵抗が減少し傾きが大きくなり、 また電圧に比例して電流値が増加しオーミック接触が得 られていることがわかる。従って、好ましいアニーリン グ温度は400℃以上である。

### [0013]

【実施例】 [実施例1] MOCVD法を用い、サファイ ア基板の上にGaNよりなるバッファ層を約200オン グストロームと、その上にノンドープのGaN層を2μ mの膜厚で成長させ、そのGaN層の上にMgをドープ したGa0.9A10.1N層を0.2μm成長させる。Mg ドープG a 0.9 A 1 0.1 N層成長後、基板をアニーリング 装置に入れ、窒素雰囲気中700℃で10分間アニーリ ングし、MgドープGa0.9Al0.1N層をさらに低抵抗 化してp型とする。ボール測定の結果、このMgドープ p型Ga0.9A10.1N層の正孔キャリア濃度は1×10 <sup>17</sup>/cm<sup>3</sup>であった。

【0014】次に前記p型Ga0.9Al0.1N層表面にN i-Au合金を蒸着した後、基板を同じくアニーリング 装置に入れ、窒素雰囲気中、500℃で10分間アニー リングを行う。アニーリング終了後、電極間の電流電圧 特性を測定して、p型G a 0.9A 10.1N層と電極とのオ ーミック接触を調べると、図2、Eと同一の直線が得ら 【0015】 [実施例2] 実施例1において、p型Ga 0.9A 1 0.1N層に蒸着する電極材料をCr-Au合金と する他は同様にして電極を形成し、電流電圧特性を測定 したところ、同じく、図2、Eと同一の直線が得られ、 オーミック接触が確認された。

【0016】 [実施例3] 実施例1のノンドープGaN 層の上に、Siをドープしたn型In0.1Ga0.9N層を 0. 2 μ m成長させた後、その上にNiの合金を蒸着し て電極を付着する。なおこのSiドープIn0.1Ga0.9 N層の電子キャリア濃度は2×10<sup>19</sup>/cm³であった。 後は実施例1と同様にアニーリングした後、電極間の電 流電圧特性を測定して、Siドープn型In0.1Ga0.9 N層と電極とのオーミック接触を調べたところ、図1、 Aと同一の直線が得られ、オーミック接触が確認され た。

【0017】 [実施例4] 実施例3において、Siドー プn型In0.1Ga0.9N層中のSiドープ量を変え、そ の電子キャリア濃度を 1 × 1 0 <sup>18</sup>/cm³とする他は同様 にしてNi電極を形成し、電流電圧特性を測定したとこ ろ図1、Bと同一の直線が得られ、オーミック接触が確 認された。

### [0018]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明の方法による と、n型及びp型の窒化ガリウム系化合物半導体と電極 とのオーミック接触が得られるため、窒化ガリウム系化 合物半導体を積層してp-n接合の発光ダイオード、レ ーザーダイオード等の発光素子を作成する際、その発光 素子の順方向電圧を下げ、発光効率を向上させることが でき、産業上の利用価値は多大である。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】 40

【図1】 電子キャリア濃度が異なるn型GaN層と電 極との電流電圧特性の関係を比較して示す図。

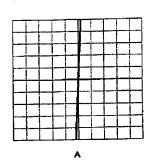
正孔キャリア濃度が異なるMgドープp型G a N層と電極との電流電圧特性の関係を比較して示す

アニーリング温度によるp型GaN層と電極 【図3】 との電流電圧特性の関係を比較して示す図。

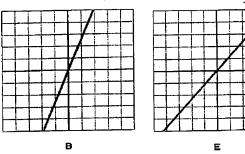
【図1】

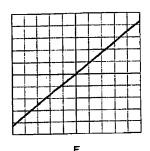
[図2]

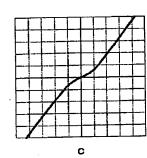
X: 0, 5 V/div Y: 0, 2 m A/div

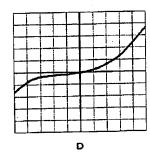


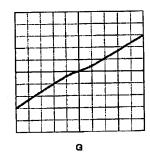
X: 0.5 V/div Y: 0.2 m A/div

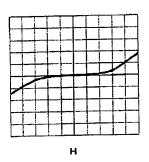






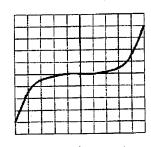


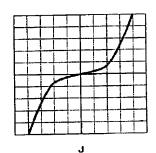


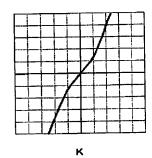


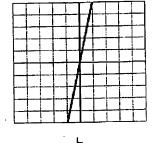
【図3】

X: 2,0 V/div y:0.02mA/div









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